Ther«: has been delay in achieving full load generation from Unit-1 on account of various reasons, such as delay in completion of coal and ash handling system, problens relating to flow of coal, lack of adequately trained personnel, etc. This unit has generated 89 million units till 26-2-86.

Consumption of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

1524. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleated to state:

(a) what is the growth in the consump tion of petroleum and petroleum products during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) what policy and measures have been devised by Government for oil sub stitution and oil conservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The growth rate in the consumption of petroleum products for the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given below:—

	1983-84	1984-85 (Prov.)	1985-86 (Prov.)
Annual growth rate over previous year	3·4%	7·4%	6·53%

(b) The policy of Government is to curb growth in the consumption of petroleum piDducts by efficient use of existing oil resources, promotion of alternative fuels and conservation of these products. The measures identified!taken in this regard include:

(i) Replacement of oil with coal, etc. wherever feasible and possible.

(ii) Introduction of more fuel effi-cient engines.

(iii)i Operation of transport vehicles, etc. at optimum speeds.

(iv) Studies by Petroleum Conservation Research Association of major consumers like State Transport Organisations for adopting more fuel efficient practices.

(v) Changing over to more fuel efficient system$_s$ in industry, e.g. replacement of old inefficient boilers with fuel efficient one.

Cvi'. Emphasis on all Government Undertakings and Departments to cut down costs and consumption related to petroleum products.

(vii) Development of fuel-efficient equipment and devices viz. kerosene and LPG stoves, etc.

(viii) Promotion of alternative fuels like soft coke, biogas, solar energy, etc.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

1525. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय:** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कुल कितने गांव हैं जिनका अभी तक विद्युतीकरण नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान किस-किस जिले में कित-कित गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) राज्य के सभी गांवों का विद्युतीकरण कब तक हो जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) जनवरी, 1986 के अन्त में उत्तर प्रदेश में 47,721 गांव विद्युतीकृत किए जाने बाकी हैं ।

(ख) सातवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान राज्य में 25,170 गांव विद्युतीकृत किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है । तथापि, साधनों की स्थिति, आधारभूत सुविधाओं, विद्युत की उपलब्धता आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए जिलेवार और ग्रामवार ब्यौरों को वार्षिक आधार पर अन्तिम रूप दिया जाता है ।

(ग) राज्य में गांवों का शत प्रतिशत विद्युतीकरण दसवें दशक के मध्य तक पूरा हो जाएगा बशर्ते इसके लिए साधन उपलब्ध होंगे।

Growth rate of coal production.

1526. SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the growth rate of coal production in the country during the last three years as compared to China; what are the reasons for the present unsatisfactory production and whether Government proposes to remove the bottlenecks and raise the production; and

(b) what is the total investment in the coal sector since the nationalisation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The percentage growth rate of coal production in the country in the last three years as compared to China is as under:

Year	Growth rate of percentage over the previous year	
	China	India
1982 . . .	6·01	4·79
1983 . .	8·29	5·08
1984 . . .	7·06	6.70

It would be seen from the above table that coal production in India has been increasing steadily and has been generally commensurate with the demand and the ftirgets fixed by the Planning Commission. All efforts are being made to step up production during the 7th Plan to meet the growing demand.

(b) Investment (loan + equity) by the Central Government as on 31.3.1985 in Coal India Limited, was Rs. 4730.43 crores.

Demand of Domestic Gas

1527. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY I JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETRO-' LEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated demand of j domestic gas during the Seventh Five I Year Plan period;

j (b) whether there is sufficient avaiiabili^ ty of gas to meet this demand;

(c) whether we have adequate bottling capacity;

I (d) if not, how much bottling capacity is proposed to be increased in the public sector;

(e) what would be the investment there; and

(f) whether Government are consider ing any proposal for joint setcorlcooperative sector being allowed to take up the bottling plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Depending upon the augmentation of indigenous LPG availability, bottling capacity and other infrastructure, it is estimated that LPG demand at a level of 2.0 MTPA will be met by the oil industry.

(c) to (e) Augmentation of bottling capacity is presently under way through the LPG Phase III Project which is expected to be completed by the oil marketing companies by March. 1988 at an estimated cost of Rs. 846 crores. For period thereafter, the LPG phase IV Project is under preparation.

(f) No, Sir.. .